for which they asserted the greatest

concern, they have accomplished nothing. They have rather hindered than helped the process. The right to regulate its own local Governments

without Federal interference is some-

KIRKSVILLE, ADAIR CO., MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

present incumbent, for Treasurer. THE Texas Greenback State Convention, held at Austin on the 24th, placed in torney-General, Henry F. O'Neil, of Cass, Incerated. for Comptroller, K. S. Kennedy, of Gregg.

many years a College President at Danville, Va., died a few days ago,

diana died recently from the effects of a fall or less severely. received some mouths ago.

THE President has appointed Daniel B. Dyer, of Baxter Springs, Kans., agent for the Indians of Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, vice T. S. Kist, not confirmed during the late session of Congress; and John H. Sullivan, of Madison, Ind., Agent for Indians. Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ari zona, vice Milo A. Boynton, resigned.

THE President has commissioned Paul Selby Postmaster at Springfield, Ill., vice D. L. Phillips, deceased. REPRESENTATIVE MURCH has been renominated by the Greenbackers of the

Fifth Maine District. THE Mexican authorities decline to sanction the request of the United States that Gen. Hatch be permitted to follow Victorio's band of Apaches across the border

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE new census returns give the following population in round numbers to the cities named: Chicago, 474,404; Philadelphia, 842,000; Pittsburg and Allegbeny, 232,-000; Nashville, 43,377; Brooklyn, 555,000; Peoria, 27,500; Quincy, 29,000; Aurora, 12,-000; Galesburg, 12,000; Joliet, 11,000. James T. Harris, late Pro

THE army-worm has made its appearance in Orange County, N. Y.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

months-old child were run over by a railway to Austin and locked up. County, Ill., on the 21st. Mrs. Holzmann was fatally injured and her baby instantly

DR. JAMES A. MCCREA. a prominent and wealthy resident of Philadelphia, comdyspepsia, and this is supposed to have led him to kill himself.

DURING a recent storm, Wm. Prinz-Alf. Jones and John Ball, all colored, working on the farm of Ed. Miners, eight miles from Louisville, Ky., were killed by lightning. Their remains were found in the field all sitting under a tree beneath which they had sought shelter.

D. P. NEWELL, a well known real estate dealer of Chicago, became a monomaniac on the subject of inventions, his pet hobby being a life-preserver which he claimed to have invented, composed entirely of lead A few days since he took passage on a steamer for Grand Haven, Mich., leaving word for his wife that he was going out to try his invention. When about midway across the lake he quietly stripped off his preserver about his body, jumped into the water, going to the bottom like a plummet.

At Paris, O., on the 26th, Mrs. Keiger, a young and beautiful widow from Hardin County, O., who had been on a visit to the Zeigler family, distant relatives, attempted to kill Will Zeigler, a young man. and failing in the attempt shot berself through the forehead, causing instant death. The shooting was evidently premeditated, and was instigated, as understood, by young Zeigler's efforts to break off his engagement with the widow.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, a dissipated young man of Elkhart, Ind., on the 27th shot Miss Mamie Dacy, aged 19, twice in the head, causing fatal wounds, and then blew out his own brains. The young lady had been engaged to Elliott, but on account of his dissobute limbits had broken off the en-Elliott formerly Indianapolis, where his father was at one time a successful realestate agent, but subsequently took to drink, became impoverished and ended by committing suicide. The unfortunate young lady was from Dunkirk, N. Y., where her parents now live. She is said to have been an unusually bright and attractive girl.

COL. JOHN HANNA, of Wooster, O., accidentally shot and killed himself while raning a revolver.

JAMES HAYDEN BROWN was hanged der of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Parrish, in July, 1877. Thousands of spectators witbessed the execution, some of whom came hundreds of miles to gratify their morbid curiocity. On the scaffold the condemned man made a rambling speech of ten minutes? duration, in which he spoke affectingly of his dead wife and of his little boy. He said that liquer was what brought him where he was to-day, and he urged other young men to take warning from his example. He denied that his wife committed suicide, as reported, in accordance with a prearranged plan with him, but admitted that he got his poison from her. Brown was only about 24 years of age at the time of his death. His father was also a murderer, having killed Wm. Penny at Jacksonville. Mo in 1865

THREE boy murderers were hanged logether at Canton, O., on the 25th. They were Gustave A. Ohr, aged 16, George E. ann, aged 17, and John Sammett, aged 18. Ohr and Mann were tramps and murdered an old man pamed John Watmough, a weaver from Philadelphia, in order to secure possession of a silver watch and been murdered recently near Fort Defiance, ave dollars. Their viotim had trumped in Arizona, by Navajo Indians.

THE Vermont Republican State Con- that he was the victim of a conspiracy on the vention nominated Col. Roswell Farnham part of a vigilance committee of Humans- and the temporary organization declared for Governor, Gen. John L. Barstow for ville, because he would not agree to help Lieutenant-Governor, and John A. H. Page, lynch a man.

By the explosion of a cannon at a Democratic ratification meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, on the night of the 24th, Jacob nomination the following ticket: For Gov- Miller was instantly killed: Charles Duck ernor, Gen. W. H. Hammon; for Lieut .- had one arm torn and both eyes destroyed, Governor, Geo. Givens, of Dallas; for At- and Jack McGraw had both hands badly

ALONZO WOODS, a fireman, and THE Republicans of the Second Maine Thomas Beasley, a blacksmith, were killed District have renominated Representative by a collision on the Vandalia Road, some five miles east of East St. Louis, on the 26th. REV. JAMES JAMIESON, for fifty years A freight train and a wrecking train came a minister in the North Carolina and Vir- together on a single track while both were ginia Conference of the M. E. Church, and running at a high rate of speed, causing a general demolition of both locomotives and smashing several cars into splinters. A num-THE wife of Governor Williams of In- ber of other train hands were injured more

A PASSENGER train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was ditched near Sargent, Kansas, on the 26th. J. J. Jenkins, of Dubuque, Iowa, was instantly killed; a nan, of Arkansas, and his wife were both fatally injured, and at least a dozen other passengers were hurt, several of them

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFTER a determined effort to capure Buenos Ayres, lasting three days, the army of the Argentine Confederation was forced

It is reported that the Conference at Berlin is at loggerheads; that Austria and Russia are now unwilling to go as far as France and England desire, for fear of reopening the whole Eastern question. It is reported that Italy energetically protests against the extension of Austria's right of control in the Adriatic, and that the projected settlement of the Montenegrin difficulty by the cession of Dulcigno is likely to fall through.

An imperial Russian ukase fixes the Milwanker, 133,000; Springfield, Iil., 20,000; number of men to be enrolled in 1880 for the

JAMES T. HARRIS, late President of THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank the Bank of Commerce at Georgetown, at St. Paul, Minn., suspended on the 25th. Texas, is under arrest for alleged swindling mediate cause was inability to pay a through the mails. Harris circulated printed check for \$10,000 drawn by the City Treas- | circulars throughout the country representurer. The suspension is believed to be only temporary. THE Denver and Rio Grande Rail- loss of crops, etc., and raised a large amount road is completed to within a point six miles of money in this way. His scheme was of Leadyllie. MES. HOLZMANN and her eighteen- Post-office Department. Harris was taken

train at Grant Park Station, Kankakee THE Secretary of War has suspended the recommendation of the West Point Board that Whittaker be dropped on account of deficiency in his studies. This will give him an opportunity of demanding a courtmartial in his case if he desires to vindicate man, offered prayer. mitted suicide by cutting his throat while in himself. If he should be dismissed now he his bath-tub. He was a great sufferer from would have no shance of being further

heard. GEN. SHERMAN will soon pay a visit to Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg in order to consider the Indian question in that country grateful recognition of the people of and look into the condition of Sitting Bull' Indians, both those who have surrendered cause them to be placed on the and those who are yet in the British Posses.

THE village of Tarport, just north of Bradford, Ra., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 25th. Thirty-one buildings were burned, valued at \$35,000.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

THE steamboat Seawanahaka, which ran from Peck Slip, New York, up the Sound to Glen Cove, L. I., took fire on the afternoon of the 28th, while off Randall's Island, East River. The fire was occasioned by an explosion in the engine-room, and the middle of the steamboat was soon in flames. Capt. Charles Smith, who was acting as pilot, remained at his post until he was nearly burned to death and succeeded in beaching the vessel in a sunken meadow adjoining the island. Many persons sprang overboard and were drowned. Many others in the stern of the vessel could not get off and were burned to death. Of 500 persons supposed to be on board, fifty are believed to have perished. George Chase, the owner a private yacht, went to the assistance of t passengers as soon as he discovered steamer to be on fire, and by the exertio of himself and companions nearly forty liv were saved.

AT Buena Vista, Colo., on the nig of the 26th, an attempt was made to bu the Lake House. The incendiary was di covered in the act and chased by a lar crowd, who fired at him as he ran. Calv Moon, J. Matthews and an unknown me were fatally wounded during the shooting The mob then made an attack upon Jud Casey, who had rendered himself obnoxion by the dismissal of some members of the p lice force, at the request of a number citizens, but the Judge managed to escar without serious injury. The whole tow was greatly excited, and further violer

was apprehended. A very dangerous counterfeit he at Huntsville, Mo., on the 25th, for the murappeared in circulation, being a \$100 b bearing the name of one of the followir banks, viz.: the National Revere Bank, Boston; the Pittsburgh National Bank; th Mechanics' Bank, of New Bedford, Mass. the Pittsfield National Bank, of Massach setts, and the National Exchange Bank.

urer of Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide on the night of the 27th by drowning himself in the lake. The Common Council had ordered the Finance Committee to make an examination of his books some time ago, but it is not known that any irregularities were overed. Williams was 35 years old and highly esteemed in the community. He

leaves a wife and three young children. J. B. OMAHUNDRO, better known as 'Texas Jack," a noted scout and plainsman, died at Leadville on the 28th. He was buried with military honors.

Two prospectors are reported to have

dress. Temporary Secretaries were named Mr. Biedles of New York, moved that the

rules of the last Convention be adopted as the rules of this until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, moved a call of States for the appointment of members of the Committees or Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions. The resolution were announced as follows:

the morning of the 234 at ten o'clock.

Second Day's Proceedings.

AT 10:40 on the morning of the 23d the Convention was called to order, and Rev Charles W. Taylor, a Covington (Ky.) elergy-

with by unanimous consent.

Mr. Burke (Ind.) offered a resolution de claring that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, and the widows and orphan chilsion roll, on the same footing v soldiers of the war of 1812. The Chairn

delegates from New York. Mr. Thomas (K. delegates from New York. Mr. Thomas (Ka presented a minority report in relation to to New York delegates, and moved that it substituted for so much of the majority port as related to that subject matter. T motion was debated at length by Mess Miller (N. Y.), Judge Amasa J. Parker (Y.), Governor Hubbard (Tex.) and Westbro (N. Y.) in favor of substituting and (N. Y.) in favor of substituting, and Messrs. Fellows (N. Y.), Judge Peckham Y.) and Young (Ga.) against, and lost of call of States by the following vote:

See York was excused from voting at her own request. They are from the same plate, and are marvels in the way of fine engraving. All the bills of the banks above named are to be called in.

George D. Williams, City Treas.

George D. Williams, City Treas.

George Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide

Organization recommending that exclose.

pleasant vein.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) moved that the Con-

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Compiled from Various Sources.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Greenback Congressional Convention for the Second lown District normal control of the Second lown District normal contro

was adopted, and the various Committees

were announced as follows:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama, William E. Clark; Arkansas, Dr.
Davidson; California, Thomas F. Thompson;
Colorado, John F. Humphreys; Connecticut,
Owen B. King; Delaware, E. S. Martin; Florida, P. C. Linear; Illinois, Charles Dunham;
Indiana, Joseph E. McDonald; Iowa, E. D.
Fenn; Kansas, George C. Rogers; Kentucky,
William Lindsey; Louisiama, William McCranle; Maine, E. S. Brown; Maryland, William Lindsey; Louisiama, William McCranle; Maine, E. S. Brown; Maryland, William, Byron S. Stout; Minnesota,
R. H. Taylor; Missouri, G. Camplell;
Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada,
George Storey; New Hampshire, J. W. Drees;
New Jersey, Hafus Blodgett; New York, John
Pox; North Carolina, J. S. Henderson; Ohio,
W. E. Hayne; Oregon, J. B. Hogan; Pennsylvania, James P. Riley; Rhode Island, John Q.
Denspsey; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson;
Tennessee, W. H. Carroli, Texas, Thomas M.
Jack; Vermont, D. M. Reddington; Virginia,
William Terry; West Virginia, B. F. Harlow;
Wisconsin, E. P. Finch.
CHEDENTIALS.
Alabama, Joseph F. Johnson; Arkansas.

William Terry; West Virginia, B. F. Harlow; Wisconsin, E. P. Finch.

Alabama, Joseph F. Johnson; Arkansas, James M. Hudson; California, W. H. Frost; Colorado, C. Balyer; Connecteut, Ralph Wheeler; Delaware, A. B. Robinson; Florida, E. M. L. Engle; Illinots, Perry H. Smith; Indiana, William E. Niblack; Iowa, Thomas J. Potter; Kansas, Edward Carroll; Kentucky, J. W. Hay; Louisiana, F. Mealey; Maine, A. Z. Wall; Mayiand, S. V. Bowman; Massachusetts, John K. Tarbox; Michigan, J. E. Messmore; Mane 804, — ; Missouri, W. B. Steele; Nebraska, J. W. Pollock; Nevada, Mat Canavan; New Hampshire, Hosea W. Parker; New Jersey, Lawrence Phell; New York, S. M. Weed; North Catolina, John Howard; Ohlo, R. S. Shieds; Oregon, A. Neutner; Pennsylvania, W. H. Snowden; Rhode Island, W. H. Foster; Sauth Carolina, T. Devil; Tennessee, T. M. Jones; Texas, B. H. Bassett; Vermont, J. H. Williams; Virginia, William L. Royal; West Virginia, W. L. Wilson; Wisconsin, Joseph Rankin.

RESOLUTIONS.

L. Royal; West Virginia, W. L. Wilson; Wiscousin, Joseph Rankin.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama, W. H. Barnes; Arkansas, M. T. Emery; California, E. H. Mattox; Colorado, C. S. Thomas; Connecticut, David A. Wells; Delaware, George H. Bix; Florida, Eben T. Howell; Illinois, Mctwile W. Fuller; Indiana, John R. Coffroth; Iowa, John P. Irish; Kansas, John R. Goodwin; Kentucky, Henry Watterson; Louislana, E. A. Burke; Maine, A. M. Nichols; Maryland, C. J. M. Gwynn; Massachusetts, Charles Levi Woodbury; Michigan, Dr. Foster Pratt; Minneson, E. Barksdale; Missouri, Joseph Pulcher; Nobraska, George L. Miller; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, Harvey Bingham; New Jersey, C. M. Zurick; New York, Rufus W. Peckham; North Carolina, A. M. Warlwell; Onio, T. J. Kinney; Oregon, John Meyee; Pennsylvania, L. C. Cassidy; Rhode Island, N. Hauslije; South Carolina, T. G. Barke; Tennessee, John A. McKinney; Texas, John Ircland; Vermont, G. S. Waterman; Virginia, James Barbour; West Virginia, J. H. Goode; Wisconsin,

The read ng of the minutes were dispensed

order already adopted, go to the Committee order already adopted, go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Martin (Del.) presented the report

Mr. Martin (Del.) presented the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization but action thereon was deferred until the report of the Committee on Credentials should be disposed of.

Mr. Young (Ga.), Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, then submitted his report, recommending the seating of all uncontested delegates; the seating of both the Butler and Abbott delegation from Massachusetts, the two, united, to can the vote of the State; the denial of seats the contesting delegation from Pennsylvaniand the denial of admission to the Tamman and the denial of admission to the Tamman delegates from New York, Mr. Thomas (Kan

	£1100
Alabama	
Arkansas	12
California	. 2
Colorado	3
Connecticut	
Delaware	. 1
Blorida	- 5
Ge rgrin.	- 9
Illinois.	26
Indiana	
Iowa	
Kansas	10
Kentucky	
Louisiana	12.2
Maine	6
Maryland	12
Massachusetts	944
Michigan	2
Minnesota	
Mississippi	4
Missouri	11
Nebraska	
Nevada	***
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey.	12
North Carolina	1000
020	17
OS gon.	
Pennsylvania	10
Ithode Island	2
South Carolina	.5
Tennessee	11
Texas	13
Vermont	28
Virginia	4
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
	-:-
Total.	90514
Total vote cast	
New York was excused from vol	

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, recommending that ex-Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, be appointed Permanent Chairman of the Convention, with one Vec-President from each State and the usual number of Secretaries, was then adopted, and Mes-rs. McDonaid (Int.), Butler (S. C.) and O'Connor (Tenn.) were appointed a committee to conduct Governor Stevenson to the Chair. On assuming the gavel the Chairman delivered a spirited and interesting address of thanks and congratulation.

A delegate from Kentucky moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Judge Hoadley for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the preliminary proceedings of the Convention. The motion prevailed, and Judge Hoadley responded in a pleasant vein.

Pennsylvan a. 7 Rhode Island. 2 SoutbCarolina 14 Tennessee. 9 Texas. 5 Vermont. Scattering votes were cast as follows: Callfornia-Seymour, 2. Colorado-Loveland, 3;
Payne, 2. Iowa-McDonald, 2. Kansas-Ewing, 10 Kentucky-McDonald, 1. Massachusetts-Randall, 2. Machigan-Seymour, 1;
Lathrop, 1; McClellan, 2. Nebraska-Loveland, 6. New Jersey-Bandall, 3; Parker, 1,
North Carolina-Seymour, 1; Jere, Black, 1,
Pennsylvania-Jewett, 1; Seymour, 3; MeDonald, 1. Rhode Island-Seymour, 1; English, 1. Wisconsin-McClellan, 1. Whole
number of votes cast, 335; Necessary for a
choice, 491.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at
ten welcock on the morning of the 24th.

ten we lock on the morning of the 24th.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The Convention reassembed at ten ten the place and time of holding the Convention reassembed at ten that the National Commerce to the determine the place and time of holding the Convention Adopted.

The Convention reassembed at ten that the National Commerce was the convention of the convention of the pression (Ky.) the Convention adjourned without date. minutes after was called to order. Rev. Charles Taylor offered prayer.

Mr. Peckham (N. Y.) announced that a let-

ter had been received from Mr. Ti den renouncing all claims upon the Convention for

iana, Maine and Michigan followed with their votes for Hanesek; New York east 70 votes for Randal; Ohio, 44 votes for Thurman; New Jersey, 18 votes for Hancock. Before the vote was announced Wisconsin asked permission to change her vote to Hancock, and there were afterward changes aunounced all slong the line. At length a delegate from New Hampshire moved to make a new call of the States. The motion quickly prevailed, and the ballot resulted as follows:

	E	-	H
Mabama	3		
Arkansas	12		
alifornia	. 12		
edorado	. 0		
onnecticut	. 12		
Delaware	6		
lorida	201	10000	
eorgia	494)		
limois	4.3	1000	
ndiana			100
owa	:21	1900	
ansas	. 10		1111
entucky			
outsiana			
laine	14	1000	1534
laryland	1 14	2	1
lassachusetts	2		
lichigan	101		100
linnosota			
			133
lississippi	71 23	••••	1000
lissouri			
ebraska			
evada	. 0		
ew Hampshire	. 10		
ew Jersey			
ew York	. 70		
orth Carolina			
hio	- 14		+
regon,	. 6		
ennsylvan a	- 58		
hode Island	. 8		
outh Unrolina			
ennessee			
exas	. 16		
ermont	. 10		
irginia	. 22		
Vest Virginia			
Visconsin	. 20		
			-
Total	. 705	2	3
Whole number of vctes	. 735		
Whole number of vetes	703	2	

to and seconded the motion, and it was unan-imously adopted. Upon the amouncement of the vote, congratuiatory speeches were made by Senator Voorhees, John Kelly and Susan B. Anthony was here escorted to the

stage and presented through the Chairman an address to the Convention in favor of legislation for weman suffrage.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following platform, through Mr. Watterson (Ky.), the Chairman, which was read and unanimously adopted: The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. We piedze ourselves anew to the Constitutional decrines and traditions of the Demo-

cratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic states-men and patriots, and embodied in the plat-form of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of eneronehment which tends to consolidate in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real des-

The subordination of the military to the

5. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the Civil Service.

6. The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States. The existing Administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct the Electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic powers, insult the people and imperil

The call of States for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President being declared in order, Mr. Pettis (Ala.) nom nated W. H. English, of Ind ana, and Mr. Irish (Iowa) nominated ex-Governor R. M. Bishop, of Ohlo. The last nomination was sub-equently withdrawn, and Mr. English was nominated,

on motion of Mr. Vilas (Wis.), by acclamation.

Mr. Breckenridge (Ky.) moved the appointment of a committee of one from each state to notify the nomine s of their nomination and request their accellance. The motion was adopted, and the various delegations were instructed to send up to the Chair the

names of the committee. The following were announced as members of the National Executive Committee: The following were announced as members of the National Executive Committee:
Alabama, Levi W. Lawier: Arksusas, John J. Sumter; Caiifornia, J. T. Farjey; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connectent, William H. Basnum; Delaware, J. C. Grubb; Florida, Samuel Passo; Georgia, George T. Barnes; Ilino S. William C. Goudy; Indiaum Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kensas, Charl's W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. Melfenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jonas; Maine, Edward W. Thompson; Maryland, O. P. Horsey; Massachuseus, Fred O. Frince: Michigan Edward Kanter, Minnerota, E. H. Kelly; Mississiph, W. D. Mari in, Missouri, John G. Prathar; Nebraska, J. Sterling; Morton; Nevada, J. C. tragerman; New Hampshire, A. W. Sulliway; N.-w. Jersey, Oresus eleveland; New York, Abram S. Hewit; North Cardina, M. W. Ransem; Obio do be nemed hereafter; Gregon do be insended hereafter; Penneylvania do be named hereafter; Rhode Island, Abner S. Parraby; South Cardina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, Thomas Offonnor; Texas, F. S. Steel dale; Verno at D. P. Smalley; Virginia, Robert A. Coghill; West Virginia, Alexander Campt ell; Wicconsin, Wm. F. Vilas.

Mr. hish (lowa) moved that the basis of representation in the next National Convention be the same as at the present, and that the National Committee to determine the place and time of holding the Convention.

Spolling Women's Names.

Many, if not a majority, of the names notineing all claims upon the Convention for a norm nation. Mr. Peckham fur ber said that the public schools who have been exwere in great distress on account of total loss of crops, etc., and raised a large amount of money in this way. His scheme was worked principally in the North, East and West, the South being avoided. Banks were victimized from Mane to California, his position giving him unusual facilities for carries was made by a special agent of the Post-office Department. Harris was taken Prime for adjourned to meet on Post-office Department. Harris was taken Interval of the pattern of total loss of crops, etc., and raised a large amount of total loss of crops, etc., and raised a large amount of total loss of crops, etc., and raised a large amount of total loss of crops, etc., and raised a large amount of total loss of crops, etc., and raised a large amount of this dark-hearted lipe: South Carolina, T. G. Barket: Tennessee, loss of the Normal Loss of circle and to intimate friends to those with which they were christened, and therefore take pains to adopt them in

their signatures. In so doing the public-school girls are not exceptional among our young women, for it is quite the fashion nowadays for them to grow so enam-ored of their nursery appellations that they cling to them as their fixed and proper names. They may even be of-fended when they are addressed by their correct names, which they imag-ine are less pretty than these pet diminutives; and some grave grown-up women will put Hattie or Gussie, Ma-

The fashion is American, but our patriotism cannot make us grow fond of it. The nicknames which appear in so large a share of these public school girls' signatures would do very well for the pets at a dog show. When they are used to express the affectionate regard of near friends and relatives they may be pretty and appropriate, but they look very silly in a formal signature,

and surely do not befit the dignity of womanhood. We find, for instance, among these eight hundred names scores of Minnies sighs. After she got through with this and Mamies, and only here and there a preface, she asked him if he did not al-Mary, a much more euphonious as well as dignified name. Jane is transformed usually into Jennie, Caroline into Car- he thought all that slowness meant the rie, Ellen into Ella, Elizabeth into Lizzie and Bessie, Katherine into Katie, is always some plaguy cuss who over Martha into Mattie, Margaret into Maggie, Anne and Anna into Annie, and Harriet into Hattie. Such absurd names as these appear quite frequently: Chat- with the ignorant fellow, so, to conceal tie, Lidie, Millie, Tillie, Kittie, Rosie, her emotions, she once more let herself

Nettie, Bibbie, Aggie and Margie. The great aim seems to be to manufilled with music. The mocking bird facture a name which ends in ic, and in whistled as if his throat would split, accomplishing it the finest appellations for women we have, names renowned in poetry and in history, and of a sweet and melodious sound, are chopped up into childish diminutives. They convey an idea of pettiness, and do not rightly belong to girls of dignity and character -girls like those who are going to the Normal College, so many of whom will have their living to earn. And yet these girls think it is pretty to be known time at a picnic I've heard it from the by such pet names, and so discard as mouth of a demijohn, or the bunghole ugly and old-fashioned the names by which they are christened. Whatwould they think to see a college register, which gave the young men's names as Jimmie, Billie, Bobbie, Tommie, Char-

lie, Sammie and Dickie? This fashion is extending among women, and girls are even named with nicknames only, as if they were always to be nothing more than nursery pets. 5. No sumptuary laws: separation of Church and State for the good of each, and common schools fostered and protected.
4. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the stract maintenance of the public faith State and National, and a tariff for revenue only. and growing in importance. - New York

A Monster Rattlesnake.

JOHN G. TEMPLETON informs the Los

Angeles (Cal.) Herald that while pros-

pecting in Tar Creek Canyon, in scepage region, he had occasion to make a road through the snow four feet use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic powers, insult the restitutions.

The executate the course of this Administration in making places in the Civil Service a reward for pontical crime, and demand a retorm by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defented candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the Electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be Piesident, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadily blow at our system of representative government. The Demo

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. The mission of the National Republi-

-Chancellor (now Bishop) Haven is said to have added \$100,000 to the endowment fund of Syracuse University by his personal efforts.

-"A simple creed, one God and Father, brought nearest to us by the man Christ Jesus," is what Oliver Wendell Holmes laid down at the Unitarian festival in Boston. -It was expected that the revised

New Testament would be published in May or June of this year, but it is now announced that it will not appear before the close of the year. -The new Russian Min'ster of Pub-

roff, has given notice that all religious after the death of the Commonwealth instruction in the Russian elementary and the restoration of Charles II. The schools is in future to be given by lay teachers. -The English Congregational Aid

the mission stations. The income of it was in 1861. Jefferson Davis and the society was \$169,450. Some assistance was also given in raising ministerial stipends. -A new official list of prelates of the Russian Church shows that there are in active service in Russia proper three

Metropolitans, thirteen Archbishops, thirty-six Bishops in charge of dio eses, and twenty-two Assistant-Bishops. all there are ninety-four prelates in the Russian Church. -Cardinal Newman has been received with distinguished honors at Trinity and Oriel Colleges, Oxford. He graduated at the former sixty years

ago, and was afterward elected a Fellow of Oriel. After the reception he preached to crowded congregations in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Giles. He had not preached in Oxford since he occupied the University pulpit in 1842. -A reporter of the New York Tribune

has been interviewing Evangelist Moody. He says: "The religious interest at the South is rapidly increasing. The whole region is opening up splen-didly. All the Southern people want now is to be let alone. From the residents of New Orleans and several other Southern cities, I have received urgent invitations to pass next winter with them. I have not yet decided whether to go or

-The Methodist Bishops have already arranged their plans for travel or duty for the present year. Bishop Simpson will take a long jaunt, leaving here in July for Japan and China. He will preside at the Japan Conference at Tokohama, August 12; at the North China Conference, September 16: at the Central China Conference. October that human nature has radically changed 13, and at Foochoo Conference, Octo-ber 28. Bishop Merrill will also go But we know that human nature does abroad, and will preside at all the con- not so change. Revenge, office, power, ferences in Europe and India. Bishop are as sweet to the beaten hosts of Dem-Foster will take the conferences in the ocratic traitors as the same passions South, and Bishop Haven those in the Southwest. Bishop Wiley will make a visit to the Pacific coast, and take care ghouls who exhumed the bones of Cromother Bishops will divide the remaining who had opposed the tyranny of Charles conferences among them, with the ex-

A young lady moving in the most exalted social circles of Galveston, after much toil and practice at the piano. learned to play with considerable dexterity a piece entitled "Pienie Polka." It is something after the style of the celebrated "Battle of Prague." The and balances of Northern Union Demolistener can readily distinguish the roar of the artillery, the rattle of the musketry, the shouts of the soldiers and the grouns of the dying. In the "Picnic and Representatives in Congress. Of Polka" the noise of the wind among the forty-one Democrats now in the trees and the joyous carols of the birds mie or Sallie, on their eards as if they are reproduced, the finale being a of the one hundred and forty-seven were in pinafores still. sylvan revelers. It happens that a country cousin is in town just now, and the young lady thought she would play piece to him and hear his comn He is a plain, simple-minded youth, and although not very bright, is very appreciative. She told him what the piece was and then proceeded to give him the "Pienic Polka." The first notes are rather slow and hesitating. the idea sought to be conveyed being the solemn solitude of forest, through most imagine himself in a lodge in delay in getting off. Said he: "There

sleeps himself and keeps everybody else waiting." She did not care to discuss the point out on the piano. The woods were filled with music. The mocking bird the cuckoo filled the sylvan bowers with his repeated cry, while ever and anon the mournful cooing of the dove interrupted the matin song of the lark.

Tisk by it, and nothing to gain. She will declare for Gartield and Arthur by as great a majority as she gave Lincoln and Hemlin, if the is wise; for who-

she paused. "You mean that 'tootle, tootle, tootle, chug, chug, chug?' You just bet I understand that. Many is the and control the policy of his adminis-

of a beer-keg."
Her first impulse was to hurl the piano stool at him, but it passed off, and once more she went at the piano as if it was the young man's head and was insured for double its value. The thunder growled, the lightning flashed (from her eyes) and the first heavy drops are heard upon the leaves. She banged and mauled the keys at a fearful rate; peal after peal of deafening thunder perturbed the atmosphere and re-echoed in still louder reverberations until it wound up in one appalling clap as a grand finale. Then, turning to the awe-struck youth, she said: "I suppose you have heard something like

that before?" "Yes, that's what the fellow with linen pants said when he sat down on the custard pie." shall not find ground which they would wisely choose for a political battlefield.

The audience found himself alone, but he picked up his hat and sauntered out into the street, densely unconscious that he had said anything out of the way .- Galveston News. -The question is to be settled in court at Enfield, Conn., whether a with great reluctance adapted them-

father can legally burden a bequest to

his daughter with the condition that

she shall never marry. Seth Green says that if the State would only protect the fish it plants there would in five years be five fish a day for every inhabitant.

Seth Green says that if the State would only protect the fish it plants there would in five years be five fish a day for every inhabitant.

Des Moines Register.

The nomination of Garfield is ratified by the judgment of Republicans everywhere.

The End Not Yet Reached.

can party is not yet filled, It should not die until it is filled. It must secure

to the colored people of the South equal political rights with white men. It thing for which the South is under no must see to it that the amendments to obligation whatever to the Democratic the Const tution resulting from the civil war shall be as honestly observed the Constitution resulting from the civil war shall be as honestly observed and enforced in South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana as they are in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. The election of a Democratic President next November would endanger all that the country has gained upon the score the country has gained upon the score of liberality, union and the rights of man. It would cause a reaction similar to give it absolute power. to give it absolute power. lie Instruction, Privy Councilor Sabu- to that which took place in England Coming down still later and examin-ing the history of the Democratic party since it regained control of both branch-Democratic party, by means of its "Solid South," already dominates both houses of Congress. This power has es of Congress we do not find that the case of the Democrats is much better. Within that recent time what have they The English Congregational Aid houses of Congress.

Society aided last year some 514 made it aggressive, and, in thought at churches and 281 miss on stations, with least, as costinate in defense of the sense in respect to this very Southern sense in respect to the sense in respect to the sense in respect to the sense in respect to this very Southern sense in respect to the sense in erate States, whose bidding the Demo-cratic party has done for more than a generation, prolited by this Congressional restoration? The Demograts shook the dust from their garments and quit the Senate to prepare for a conflict for the destruction of the Union, repre-sented precisely the same ideas which have not given self-government to these States. As has just been said, this are now being propagated by Lamar, Singleton, Vest, of Missouri and Butler, of South Carolina. They have never work has been done by a Republican Administration. When the Democrats met in extra session they found no acknowledged anything like a change of heart in the South, and their votes against the use of Federal protection of the negroes' right of suffrige are in fact so many defiances of the power of the made loud promises indeed to sweep certain Republican legislation from the statute books; but all the sound and fury United States Government to make good the guarantees solemnly given by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifsoon resolved itself into an effort to reteenth amendments. That they will peal the laws relating to Federal elec-tions—laws which applied and were indare to attempt the restoration of African slavery in its old form we do not believe. That would be a palpable insult to the spirit of the age, which all civilized Nations would resent. But succeed even in repealing these; and the mere attempt to repeal them in-curred signal rebuke in overwhelming there can be substantial slavery without the old form, and this they will not hes- Democratic defeats throughout the itate to enforce by means of local legis-lation and non-interference of the Fed-North. At last this attack upon the election laws dwindled to a mere eral Government and Courts. Given to change in the method of appointing them both Houses of Congress and the Presidential office, what is to stay them little more than a year ago were breathfrom pensioning the Confederate on an ing fire and slaughter against Superequality with the Union soldiers? From visors and Deputy Marshals, in the legalizing hundreds of millions of bogus closing hours of the late session mildly claims for the loss of property by their announced that they did not desire to own acts of treason? From crippling disturb these officers in the enforceand remolding the Federal District and ment of the election laws, but only wished to have them named by the Circuit Courts, and even the Supreme Court itself? And from filling all the courts from both parties. This is the four-score thousand offices of the Resum of the work for the South which public with Confederate Generals, the Democrats have done since they Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants and privates? To assert that these are merely imaginary perils is to assume of the conferences there, and Bishop well and armed the cruel Jeffreys with Warren will go to the Northwest. The authority to destroy every Englishman The Prospects for Republican Success.

Louisiana, Florida and Mississippi,

with honest, Republican majorities

one Senator (Bruce, of Mississippi,) and

that every Southern State has a Demo-

has not since 1861 failed in her loyalty

to the Republican party at a Presiden-

tial election. She cannot afford to fail

now. She has every thing to lose or to

certain that the sun will rise to-morrow

than that the Confederate "brigadiers'

in the Senate and House will rule him.

What the Democrats Have Accomplished.

ple must proceed upon principle or what passes for principle, upon political differences more or less real, upon the

party record as it is called-that is upon

what the parties have done and upon

what they propose to do. In respect to

historical questions the Democrats have

to "point with pride" to their manage-

ment of affairs for a score or two of

years more or less. It would be dan-

gerous for them to invite attention to

the past in this way just now. If we go

back a quarter of a century to the events

which led to the war, or lifteen or twenty

wisely choose for a political battlefield.

better than such a review as this and

the revival of questions and rekindling

of passions which it would involve. I

we come down to the period of read-

justment which succeeded the war we

shall see that the Democrats slowly and

brought about by the war. Their spirit

selves

to the changes which were

The Republicans could desire nothing

years to the time of the war itself, w

little to say for themselves. They used

The pending contest before the peo-

tration .- San Francisco Chronicle.

took charge of affairs in Congress. It is not by the study of history then, even history a year old, much le tory twenty years old, that the Demo-crats can make out a fair case. Despairing of what they have done they must fall back upon what they intend to do. Promises do not count for much in a Presidential canvass, especially when they suggest an unfavorable com-parison with performance. -N. Y. performance. -N. Y. Evening Fost (Ind.)

enough to confide in them after the every Southern State, no matter what Democratic party shall have ceased to the vote may be.

be controlled by the Confederate sol-The Republicans now enter the camdiers and statesmen, and after the South shall have ceased to boast that it is paign upon the record of an Administration that has commanded the respect solid against those who would not per- of all honest and fair-minded men. mit its demagogues to destroy the Union and "sit down" on the Constitueffort at an improvement in the Civil The and balances of Northern Union Demo- Service, from which no Republican succrats. The policy of the Democratic cessor can depart. The resumption party is and always will be regulated question has been settled to the satisand dictated by the Southern Senators faction of the country, and the Repuband Representatives in Congress. Of lican programme has proved to be the wisest that could have been adopted. Senate twenty-three are Southern, and Money of good quality and uniform value is as plenty now by the utiliza-tion of the coin resources of the country are from the same States. Nearly all as would have been the supply of deof these took a hand with the Confedpreciated shinplasters if the eracy, and hold precisely the same views now they did in 1861. What rean policy of resumption had been defeated. Substantial and conservative spect they have for the Federal prosperity has returned to the country Constitution and laws regulating the political rights of citizens of the United as a result in part of this Republican policy, and the average sentiment of the business man, and the farmer, and the States may readily be known business man, and the farmer, and the from the single fact that South Carolina, manufacturer is disinclined to a change of parties.

The country has had an opportunity ranging from 10,000 to 40,000, have but to put the Democratic capacity for government to a test during the four years not one Representative in Congress, and that have elapsed, for the Democrats have been in control of one branch of cratic Governor who either took part Congress during all that time, and of as an officer in the Confederate army. or to the extent of his ability lent aid and comfort to that army. If they go these lengths without controlling the This test has not resulted favorably to these lengths without controlling the Presidency, what would they not do with that office in the hands of ϵ **ne** of with that office in the hands of ϵ **ne** of their Northern creatures? California was true to the Union and the cause of made by the people. Their partisan human rights all through the war. She efforts were in the direction of nullification and revolution until they were checked by the popular rebuke in the elections of last year. Since that time their methods have been sluggish, risk by it, and nothing to gain. She will declare for Garfield and Arthur by ocrats cannot point to a ocrats cannot point to a single act of legislation during the last two sessions, "There, now, I guess you know and Hamlin, if she is wise; for who-what that sounds like?" she said, as ever Cincinnati presents it is not more plete control of Congress, that will recommend them to the continued confidence of the American people.

The nomination of Gartield is also very different in its character and effect from that of Hayes. The latter has the people did not know it-had en-joyed no opportunity for ascertaining -at the Garfield, on the contrary, has been one of the most conspicuous and popular men before the public of the past eighteen years. He has proved himself o be a man of striking capacity for political affairs. He is a man of the people, as his little speech in Washing-ton the other night demonstrated anew, and his long-time intimacy with his constituents has uniformly attested. The attacks that were made upon him the moment he was nominated exhausted their power before the Democrats named their candidate. People have already settled down to the conviction that he never intentionally or knowing-ly did a dishonorable thing, and that he is the type of American of whom every citizen of this country is proud.—Chicago Tribune.

The Democrats are already saying that Garfield took the back-pay. The records of the Treasury Department show that he was the second man to return the money to the United States, Vice-President Wheeler being and their methods were not such as to the first by only a few hours' time.